nied, however, any knowledge of the existing must make it an eligible medium for advertilaws upon the subject, and confidently expected that the jury would not pronounce guilty, for having committed no other offence than that of being betrayed into error—if such it was-by what she had deemed distinguished precedents. Having concluded her address, she retired from the court, and the case was briefly concluded by the attorney for the Com-

12211

The jury, on Friday, found the defendant guilty, and fined her one dollar. The jndge, in passing sentence according to the statute, will condemn her to imprisonment for not less than

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Monday, the 2d of January ensuing, I shall issue the first number of

THE DATES NATIONAL PRA I shall do this at the urgent solicitation of many friends, in Congress and out of it, who say that a weekly paper, extended as its circulation may be, cannot supply the place of a daily-the influence of the one being continuous, that of the other intermittent; that a press with a daily and weekly edition operates with a twofold force on the Public Mind; that so long as Freedom is without a Daily in the Capi tal of the Union to represent its interests, while there are four Dailies here committed actively to the support of Slavery, or are silently submissive to its rule, the conflicting Principles wage an unequal struggle: that the Nationality of the movement which seeks to apply the Democratic Principle to Slavery, as well as all other great practical questions, cannot have its proper weight with the People, and in Congress, its nature and claims be exhibited in the colomns of a Daily Press, at the seat of the Federal Government, prepared to sustain the Representatives of Freedom, to correct at once the misrepresentations to which the were liable, to | warm. meet the arguments and appeals of the supporters of Slavery on their first utterance, and to excese the treachery or cowardice of time servers or trimmers in its inception; that the position occupied by the Weekly Era, and the liberal patronage extended to it by the friends of free principles-a patronage enjoyed by no other Washington Press-give them a claim upon me to omit no means within my power to aid in the accomplishment of their great objects. I yield to this reasoning and shall no

Let the difficulties of the undertaking how ever, be clearly understood. Such a paper cannot expect, for a long time, a subscriptio worth naming, in this District. Advertisements which in other cities furnish the left-blood of the daily press, are comparatively few and un profitable in a city like Washington, which i neither commercial nor manufacturing; and whatever may be their value here, they will not be diverted from newspapers representing the prepailing sentiment of the community, to a new journal advocating unpopular opinion Official advertisements withhold for the last five years from the Weekly Era, in flagrant violation of law, will be withheld from the Darly. tended to the support of the Washington organs | trude our thoughts upon anybody. of the old parties can never be expected for for this new enterprise.

longer postpone what seems inevitable.

Abroad, it must encounter almost invincible competition. It cannot look for a country circu lotion; it must ask subscriptions in the citie and towns on the great thoroughfares of travel reached by the daily mail; but these are a ready pre-occupied by the enterprising Dailie of New York, which it can hardly hope t rival as a general new-paper. Nor can it ex peet to share largely in that advertising put ronage, which has so long flowed through their columns, and on which they chiefly subsist Even in the large Eastern cities, the attempt to start a new Daily is always attended with vast expense, and the calculation is, to make an outlay of ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars, before any return can be expected.

With this view before them, my friends wil hardly blame me for my hesitancy in embark ing in this new enterprise. But the time for action has come, and I shall go forward. No fund has been raised to assist in the work-1 ask for none. No advertisements have been engaged; no subscriptions have been obtained My only resources are, the proceeds of the sid scription list of the Weekly Era, and the exer tunn of those friends of the cause who may deem the enterprise of vital importance. I shall commence the publication of the Daily, Monday, the 2d of January, and continue it, whether I have fifty subscribers or Ave thousand. 1 cannot support itself; it must live on the Weekly Era. Of course, I shall incur pecunjury loss; whether this loss shall be ruinous not must depend upon the decision of my friends If they will keep up the subscription list of the Weekly Era-my main support-and send in without delay, as many subscriptions and ad vertisements for the Daily as they can with proper effort, I shall succeed, not in making mancy, for this will be impossible, but in arous ing very serious loss. If they fail in either of these respects, I shall be involved in mischiev

To make the undertaking as safe as it can be made, I shall publish the Daily until the first day of September next-a period of eight months-or longer, should Congress protract its session beyond that time. If the result then should warrant, its publication will be resumed on the first of the following December, by the

The subscription price of the large Dailies in Washington, is ten dollars a year. I shall print mine on a sheet nearly as large as theirs, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents a year that is, for the eight months, (or longer, should Congress continue in session.) one copy of the Daily Era will be furnished for five dollars.

The whole case is now before the friends of Freedom. I shall go ahead, at whatever risk or cost. Will they sustain me?

Action, ACTION, ACTION, is now the one thing needful. Let every subscriber to the Weekly who cannot afford the Daily, renew his subscription; let every subscriber to the Weekly who can afford the Daily, take it. Let every man disposed to help forward this enterprise, obtain subscriptions and advertisements.

THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON D.C.

S. BAILLY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Daily National Era will be issued of size nearly that of the Washington Union, on the 21 day of January, 1854, and daily thereafter, until the 1st of September, 1854, (or longer, should Congress continue in session.) at five dollars for that period.

and unchanging policy in a cause which is dear to her; and Spain herself must feel that, in Its character will be the same as that of the National Era published in this city for the last seven years, with this addition, that it will contain larger reports of the proceedings of Congress, which will re-appear in the Weekly.

which, during the year about to close, has The Union publishes this, and courteously will contribute more to hasten that good era, We doubt whether Mr. Manypeany is cor- human nature, and a recognition of its just against the institution abroad, and beget wrong ces, the moral of the story might. reached the number of twenty-eight thousand, remarks of Lord Howden's denial: "We at than theo verthrow of despotism, and the re- restly informed as to the number of white claims

The creed and policy of the paper may summed up in one word-Democracy-which will be enforced in relation to Slavery and all other political questions.

Unlike political papers generally, the cause of Literature will receive in the columns of the Daily Era the same attention which it has always commanded in the Weekly.

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 2d of January, it is important that subscriptions be forwarded at once. Payment in advance will be invariably requi

NOTICES OF MANY NEW PERIODICALS are deferred for want of room. We hope soon to

dispose of abstracts of reports, &c. CLUBS .- Agents and others, in making up clubs are at liberty to send from as many dif

ferent post offices as they may think proper.

Mr. H. B. Knight has been appointed publish g agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery sciety, in place of L. J. Bates, resigned, and is also e authorized agent of the Em for the city of New ork, and may be found at No. 48 Beckman street. CP Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third street near Main Cincinnati, are authorized to receive sub-scriptions for the Era. Single copies of the paper may also be had of them at all times.

THE PUBLIC LANDS -The foray on the Pub Lands has already been commenced. Tuesday, three bills in the Senate and seven in the House were announced, proposing grants of Public Lands to aid in the construction of railroads: and Wednesday, four more were an-

nounced in the Senate, and five in the House. The friends of the Hemestead policy, we reoice to see, are on the alert. In both Houses notices of hills intended to establish this policy were given on the second day of the session Mr. Chase, whose devotion to the measure is well known, has taken care to place himself in such a relation to it, that he can urge it without awaiting the tardy action of the luke-

CHAPLAINS - Both Houses have, as usual lected Charlains for the session : not however without some opposition to the usage. The great majority of the members, evidently, are impressed with the fitness of making some refnce to the "Higher Law" in their daily deliberations, but not a few are displeased at the eagerness with which candidates seek the office of Chaplain. There are certain proprieties belonging to the vocation of a minister of the gospel, which, in their judgment are violated by a clerical scramble for official position. Let he practice of electing Chaplains be abolished they say, and let the clergymen of the District without distinction of sect, he invited to office ate, at the opening of each session, in rotation if they please.

THE ERA AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Each year, at the opening of Congress, a number of the Era is laid upon the table of every member of the House and Senate, so that he may see the paper, and order it, if he choose. Having done this, we never urge them to patronize it. No member, whatever his opinions, even though they may be supposed to accord with our own, will receive the paper regularly. Federal patronage, which has always been ex- unless he order it. It is not to our taste to ob-

could I, in accordance with principles to which | habit of ordering the Emt, doubtless with a | all our difficulties with her, entirely satisfac-I am committed, consent to receive it. In this view to keep themselves advised of the nature tory, and promising a lasting friendship beplace, then, I can look for no efficient support and progress of the movement it is supposed to tween the two countries. Judging indeed from

CUBA AND THE BRITISH

The Union finds confirmation of its stories about Cuban Africanization, even in their flat ontradiction. The more vehemently they are denied, the more stoutly it affirms them. find in its columns a curious correspondence between F. P. Corbin and Lord Howden, dated Paris, November 13th and 14th, and published in Galignani's Messenger on the 15th. Who Mr. Corbin is, we know not, but the Union evidently accepts him as a Virginia gentleman, and the tone of his letter to Lord Howden indicates quite a familiar friendship between the

Mr. Corbin, suspecting the dark conspiracy for Africanizing Cuba, so much discoursed upon by the Union, to be a hoax, in a letter to his ordship directs attention to it, and wishes to know if there be any truth at all in it. Lord having secured the acquiescence of the People Howden answers, familiarly and frankly, as of the country, and the President has a great Paris, November 14.

My DEAR CORRIN: I have this moment re with brief disquisitions on the peculiarities of cived your letter of vesterday, and I can as are you that it has not in the least embar me. Our long friendship gives you a perfect right to ask me any questions that in a public situation I can answer with propriety tion, with rigid adherence to constitutional obligations. Enough is said to show that he and your tact will have told you that in the present case I must be fall as anxious to im-Slavery taken in his Inaugural: but his repart the truth as you can be to know it. marks are so general and indirect, that they have read the strange statements you have sent will hardly provoke antagonism in any quarme, about England wishing to "Africanize Cuba, and about the arrangements which have been making at Madrid to that effect sharp points. It would seem as if the Presi give you, in the most solemn manner such laughable (though wicked) fabrications allow, dent did not care to make any issue with anymy unqualified contradiction of the whole mat-I have not the slightest hesitation in tell ing you what have been, during the last three years, my negotiations with the Spanish Gov ernment respecting Cuba; and you will se revenue to the wants of the Government. He whether there is even the slightest foundation for rumors which seem to have been most sed ulously spread abroad in the United States Firstly, I have been making unceasing repre sentations at the number of slaves annual imported into the island, and complaints of the nost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very noses of the Cantain General, always excepting the excellent Genfruitless attempts to get the Spanish Govern ment to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy-that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. I passed my time in anxious solicitations to o tain the ultimate and complete freedom those negroes called "Emancipados," which have been fraudulently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of treaties. rejoice to say that the Spanish Government as listened to the dictates of justice and he manity, and has granted me this boon. Fourth ly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abogation of that intolerant and immoral law. which foreigners wishing to settle in Cuba are obliged to change their religion on the

somewhat startling principle (not understood

elsewhere) that becoming bad men is a satis factory preliminary to becoming good subjects

see the natural working of England's declared

days like these, unless she executes her en gagements and modifies her intolerance, she

Selieve me, my dear Corbin, with great

an never hope to enter again, and as

ought to do, into the hierarchy of nations.

F. Corbin, Esq., Paris

To these official negotiations I have added, at various times, friendly and officious exhorta-Slavery is concerned, has pronounced a decitions to improve the internal system of the sion virtually against its validity. facilitating the administration of justice, and by liberalizing the nominations to We are sorry to see in the columns of the office and employment among the natives of the National Era a very virulent, and, it strikes us, island. You will see what I really have done unwise, attack, by one of its foreign corres-pondents, on the Foreign Peace Society and its efforts. We do not believe the editor of the or rather a tempted to do, is very different from what I am said to have done, in your papers. When the true state of the case is Era has any feeling in common with its corknown, and ignorance or malevolence dispelled respondent on this question, and our regret is, that its extensive circulation is used to convey to minds, ripe for all good works, as must be even reckon upon the good wishes of you ountrymen in the success of the measures ask, so consonant with your own laws and in the readers of the Era, sentiments of opposistitutions. In all that I have here told you tion, or even coldness, towards this great move-ment.—Kenosha Telegraph.

The Telegraph is perfectly right in assuming that we can sympathize with no assaults upon the Peace movement or its advocates. Not word would we say to discourage any one laboring in so beneficial a cause. We look forward to the time when all nations shall see that the best condition for development and Peace; and not

tach no importance to the sweeping denial of sumption and firm maintenance by the people, the designs attributed in the several articles to everywhere, of their natural rights, and the which Mr. Corbin called his lordship's atten- great political right of self-government.

INDIAN AFFAIRS-ANNUAL REPORT.

tion." In other words, it charges falsehood on

Lord Howden! The editors of that paper are

clearly incapable of rational views in this mat-

ter as will be seen by the following gross per-

"It will be observed that he says to Mr

Now, there is not an intelligent schoolboy

who does not know that the "declared and

unchanging policy." of England, referred to by

Lord Howden, is the abolition of the slave

trade, and of Slavery, wherever her Govern-

ment can interfere on such subjects legitimate

ly. Lord Howden's statement had no reference

whatever to Slavery in the United States; and

the Union ridiculously misrepresents him

What does that paper expect to gain by such

As to the subjects of the negotiations which

statement there is not a man in this country.

with a real American heart, who will not bid

him God speed. Would that our Ministers

abroad were instructed to take as active and

intelligent a part in the cause of Humanity!

So long as the influence of the British Govern-

ment is exercised for such ends, and in a way

so unexceptionable, it should command our re-

spect. It were well if her diplomacy in other

respects and her policy in other quarters of the

globe, were as praiseworthy. As to the danger

of British influence, that is an obsolete idea

The American People are not children, or fools

They have sense enough and power enough to

protect themselves against not only Great Brit

sin, but the whole world beside. The antiqua-

ted politicians of the Union seem to be living

over the perils of the gun boat era-to be under

the impression that ours is an infant Republic.

ust out of swaddling bands, struggling for an

adependent but precarious existence, toddling

timidly along, in danger every moment of being

tripped up by some overgrown bully. Their

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Message of the President, as compared

with former documents of the kind, is com-

mendably brief and clear, and presents a very

satisfactory view of the foreign relations of

the country and of its pecuniary interests. We

learn from it that negotiations in regard to the

Fishery Question and Reciprocal Trade with

Great Britain, are proceeding, with a fair

prospect of a satisfactory result, and that the

overnment of that country has proposed to

settle the embarrassing questions in regard to

Central America by an amicable arrangement:

that some progress has been made in the dis-

that friendly relations continue to exist be-

tween our Government and that of Spain;

and that it is reasonable to expect that a

arrangement may be made with Mexico, of

the general statements of the President, and

their tone, we are not only at perfect peace

Nothing is said of the plotting of Great

Britain against our progress, of the Africani-

zation of Cuba, of the dangers of foreign in-

tervention in the affairs of this hemisphere,

or of the sympathies of the United States with

the cause of Freedom in other lands. The en-

tire message is characterized, not only by ab-

solute neutrality in regard to all foreign con-

flicts, but by the absence of any of those

visions of progress, those burning aspirations

to make the great Republic felt in the affairs

of nations, which are so fondly indulged by

command the approbation of the most sedate

of our Conservatives.

Young America." In this respect it must

in relation to affairs at home, the Adjust-

nent Measures of 1850 are referred to as

deal to say about the pleasures of tranquillity

and brotherly love, diversifying his remarks

or complex system of Federal and State Sov-

ereignties, and the necessity of strict construc-

still occupies the position on the Question of

ter. In fact, the Message is without any

As to a Tariff, he recommends, of course

an enlargement of the free list, and suggests

a reduction of duties, so as to bring down the

asks Congress to reconsider the whole subject

of Internal Improvements. He shows favor to

the policy of granting lands in the Territories

to aid in the construction of railroads. He

recognises the importance of a great National

Railroad, to connect the Atlantic with the Pa-

citic scaboard, and the propriety of some kind

of Congressional participation in such a work.

As to the nature or extent of this, he evidently

either has formed no opinion, or does not deem

One of the most explicit things in the

the negroes on board of her, who escaped to

this country, and were proved to be free to

have been illegally seized, and were pronoun-

ced free by our Supreme Court. The recom-

mendation is discreditable to the President.

Spain ought to be advised that the constant

presentation of such a claim is impertment,

especially after the Supreme Court of the Uni-

ted States, never derelict when the interest of

it expedient to express any.

with all nations, but likely to remain so.

sion of a treaty of commerce with France

ease, we apprehend, is one requiring physic

Corbin: 'In all that I have here told you, with

We have read with much interest the report of Colonel Manypenny, the Commissioner version of a statement in the British Minister's Indian Affairs. It presents a view of his mision to the Indian country, west of Missour and lowa, (including, of course, Nebraska,) and of the results of his explorations and his coun

entire candor, the United States can only see He entered the country on the 2d of Sep the natural working of England's DECLARED AND UNCHANGING POLICY IN A CAUSE WHICH IS tember, and left it on the 11th of October, and DEAR TO HER. That cause which is so dear to during that time held councils with the great England is the abolition of slavery in the United States! To this policy, Lord Howden's nemajority of the tribes. gotiations with Spain looked, and the plan dis-closed by himself fully sustains his declara-

He says, that the agitation of the question of a Territorial Government had been misonderstood by the Indians, and had aroused their jealousy; but that, by his representations, he at last succeeded in allaying their fears, and disposing them to listen favorably to overtures for purchasing their lands.

The aggregate population of the tribes with whom he held coencils, is 143,820, and the total amount of land owned by them is estimated at 13,225,430 acres, or 920 acres to each soul. The aggregate number of the tribes he had no opportunity of visiting, is 11,597amount of land owned by them, 18,399,200 acres, 1.585 acres to each soul.

the British Minister has been engaged in for The Indians were not generally so far ad the last three years, according to his explicit vanced as he had been led to expect. A few of them had addicted themselves to the arts of industry, and were anxious for the organization of a Territorial Government, proposing to conform themselves to the customs of the white

> Many were willing to sell a portion of their ands, but wished to reserve for their own use the tracts lying on the borders of the States. To this course they were advised by both the raders and missionaries.

The Commissioner thinks this a most mis hievous policy. All the great routes to the Pacific run through these tracts, so that the Indians and emigrants are mutually liable to annoyance and injury. To the majority of ne Indians, too, the proximity of the States s pregnant with evil, as they are constantly xposed to the corrupting influences of reckess white men. He is in favor of assigning to them new homes on lands remote from the white settlements, and from the great thor-

The Commissioner says that the agents appointed to reside in the Indian country, and protect the rights of the inhabitants, are not always honest and faithful. From his own obervation, and from information deemed reliable, he is satisfied that abuses of the most glaring character have existed in the Indian country, and that a radical reform is necessary there in every department connected with In-

The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, by postponing for a little while negotiaions for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and leaving the tribes to deliberate on the subject, under the friendly counsels he and given them, much more favorable treaties both for them and for the United States, could be formed; and this was his reason for not proceeding at once with the negotiations.

The Commissioner closes his report as fol-

will be willing by next spring to abandon the idea of reserving portions of their present tracts adjoining the States. This appeared to be a cherished idea with the Indians, and they were, in my opinion, encouraged in it by some of the missionaries and traders. In my judg-ment, every good influence within reach of these people ought to be brought to bear, to nduce them to change their minds, and consent to sell all their lands, and obtain a new and more desirable home. Individual In-dians there are, no doubt, who, if they desired reservations of the respective tracts on which they live, are sufficiently advanced in civilization to take their part with the white man and to whom such reservations might be granted But beyond this, it is very desirable for the interest of both the red and white man, that no reservations be made; but that the different tribes be removed from the borders of the States, and located in some less exposed place. These border tribes have lost much of the strength and self-sustaining power of the truly wild Indians. They feel their weakness, de sire the protection of Government, and are

and to some extent gratified in their passions and appetites. They might, in my judgment, with safety be ocated on small tracts of land contiguous to each other, where the missionary operations among them could be conducted more efficiently and with less means; where the Government agents could have daily supervision over them, and where that portion of each tribe who have made some advances, and who desire to enjoy the blessings of civilization, could have the aid and encouragement of each other's society and each other's experience; and where, in fine, all good influences could be concentrated to counteract those of an opposite character, which now and always will beset the paths of

content if they can be indulged in idleness,

these unfortunate people.

"A civil government should be organized over the Territory. The Intercourse Act is almost a dead letter. The United States court for the district of Missouri and Arkansas is too far removed from the Indian country, and for Indian purposes alone, saying nothing of the protection of our emigration to the Pacific, a civil government ought to be organized there. In addition to this, the position of Nebraska, with reference to our Pacific possessions, renders it a matter of real importance that it is ders it a matter of vast importance that it be speedily opened, and actual settlers invited into

"It is confidently expected that the necessary treaties can be made with these border Indian during the months of April and May, so that ample time may be had for their consideration and ratification by the Senate, and for the establishment of a Territorial Government be fore the adjournment of the approaching ses sion of Congress. " A Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that

Territory, as the Governor doubtless would be, by virtue of his office, having a direct oversight over all the Indian service there, would exercise a most beneficial influence, not only Message is a strong recommendation that Conon the horder ladians but in a short time of gress should make an appropriation to pay the the wild Indians of the plains. owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad, for

"It is submitted that the sum of money a propriated at the last session of Congress not sufficient to negotiate all the necessary trea-ties, and that it is desirable, if not indispensable, that an additional appropriation be made by Congress early in the session.

"It is but just to that portion of the people

of the frontier of Missouri and lowa, who entertain the opinion that there is no legal ob jection to the occupation and settlement of such parts of the Indian country as are not in the actual occupancy of any Indian tribe, by treaty stipulation, to say that they have abstained from attempting to make any locations or settlements on it. Some have explored the country; but all, as far as my information extends, had returned to await the action of th Executive Department in making treaties, and

the necessary legislation for the organization of the Territory.

"The statements which appear in the press, that a constant current of immigration is flow ing into the Indian Territory, are destitute of truth. On the 11th of October, the day on which I left the frontier, there was no settle ment made in any part of Nebraska. From all the information | could obtain, there were but three white men in the Territory, except such as were there by authority of law, a there adopted, by marriage or otherwise, into

Indian families "I acknowledge, with pleasure, my obligations to the gentlemen connected with the mili tary department, trading posts, missionary es-tablishments, and Indian agencies, for their uniform kindness and attention to me while on

men in the Territory, or the amount of immigrants to it. The statements in the Missouri letters from pioneers, who have already commenced their clearings in Nebraska, that we are constrained to give more credit to them than he does. We rejoice, however, to learn that he is in favor of the organization of a Territorial Government, and of providing immediately for the settlement of the Territory. His reasons should have weight with those who have hitherto been hesitating on that policy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. The President's Message sums up the gen-

eral facts of the reports of the various Departnents, so that it is not necessary to reprint these at full length for the benefit of the general reader. The reports this year are long, elaborate, and do no discredit to the bureaus whence they emanate. A large portion of the report of the Secre-

tary of the Navy is occupied with an account of the operations of the different squadrons during the year. It is sufficient to know that they have sailed over many thousand miles of salt water, displayed our flag in different climes, and been ready to protect our shipping in ease of need. The Secretary does not agree with his predecessors in recommending a reduction of the squadron on the African coast The commerce there has of late years increased so greatly, and American ships trading in that region have multiplied so much, that he is satisfied the squadron is needed, and is very effective in protecting our citizens, as well as suppressing the slave trade.

Commander Ingraham he mentions with great praise, and thinks his action in the Koszta affair entitles him to special commendation from his Government.

The Naval School at Annapolis is warmly

ommended. He suggests that the practiceship should be a steamer, and that a machine shop should be attached to the institution. One hundred and six students are now taught in the school.

Attention is directed to the necessity of further legislation in regard to the rules and reg- in the slave States, in consequence, chiefly, of ulations for the government of the navy, in The Secretary is very earnest in recommend

ng an increase of the Navy. . He says:

"The American navy consists of about seventy vessels, embracing all, from the ships-of-the-line to the smallest brig, schooner, and store-ship. Of these, many ships of-the line, frigates, steamers, and sloops-of-war, are not only unfit for service, but, I am advised by the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, are not worth repairing. There are not now in the navy forty vessels which could be brought into service in ninety days, if needed. There is no steamer in the Pacific or African squadron, but one of two guns in the Brazilian squadron, and we have no steamer of more than ten guns. The law only authorizes the enlistment of 7.500 men, which, with an allowance of a proper complement for each vessel, would not man a fleet of fifty vessels, with a fair proportion of large ships. On referring to authentic papers, it will be found that, in *point of size* at least, our navy is much less than one-fifth of that of

It is not pretended that we should attempt to rival the establishments of the great European Powers, but that our navy should be at least large enough to command our own seas and coasts.

A decided preference is expressed for the screw propellers, which combine at once the advantages of steam and sail :

"I recommend, therefore, that the Departnent be authorized to have constructed at least six first-class steam frigate propellers. pinion is entertained that that number may e built in our several yards, in addition to the work now going on, and the repairs usually cruises. It is estimated that they will cost be tween four and five millions of dollars, and can be built in about twenty months. With the exception of some deficiency in the supply of white oak and yellow pine, which can be out much difficulty procured, we have on hand at the various yards ample material to accomplish what is recommended. It will be eived, on referring to the estimates of the Bureau of Construction, &c., that an estimate is made of the entire cost-of the cost without purchasing any material, and of the probable smount which would be expended during the iscal year without regard to great dispatch This was done, in order that the subject might be understood properly, and that such action might be taken as appeared wisest. As it is deemed desirable to make this addition to our naval forces as early as practicable, in consideration of the number of vessels which will soon be unfit for service, and not worth repairing, and as it is important to retain on hand for emergency a reasonable supply of building material, I venture to suggest the policy of making the appropriation at an early day, to enable the Department to build them with dispatch, and purchase a supply of material, so as ot to diminish the amount on hand.

"Should these recommendations be adopted. our naval force will be materially strengthened by the addition of two first class sailing frigate nd of seven first-class steam frigates, capable of mounting fifty guns each-there being no steamer at present of more than ten guns. opinion is, that it would be sound policy to dispose of such vessels as are deemed unfit for ervice as vessels of war.

It is submitted, also, that it is important that the Department be authorized, when expedient, to increase the enlistment of men from the present number of 7,500 to 10,000."

The views presented in the report in regard o a reorganization of the navy, are excellent. He says the great evil in the present system is. that neither merit, nor sea-service, nor gal lantry, nor capacity, but mere seniority of comnission, regulates promotion and pau?

He illustrates by a few facts

"There are officers who have been in the pavy more than forty years, whose total seaservice is less than ten years, who receive the same pay with those of their grade whose seaservice is fifteen, eighteen, and more than twenty years. These officers, who are thus receiving pay, prevent the promotion of those below them who have seen more than twice their ser-vice at sea, and have helped to give their country a name. There are inefficient officers, who have not done duty, on sea or shore, for twelve, fifteen, and twenty years. There are lieutenants who have seen double the service of some of a higher grade, and receive but half their pay There are many passed midshipmen, of more than ten years' sea service, whose pay on leave is six hundred dollars, and there are their superiors in rank, of less than ten years' sea-service, whose pay is twenty-five hundred dollars.

The remedy proposed is as follows

"I entertain the opinion that a retired list, or reduced pay, for the faithful who have become infirm; the discharge of the inefficient who have no claim on the bounty of their Government for services rendered; promotion regulated by c pacity, merit, and not by mere seniority of conmission; pay to some extent controlled service-are reforms not only demanded by the condition of the service, by considerations of justice, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of efficiency and usefulness."

He closes his report by recommending modification of our system in regard to seamen, with a view to encourage more permanent tham. enlistments, to identify them more thoroughly with the navy, and elevate their character by

restoration of the brutal practice of flogging. papers, adverse to his representation, are so and that he does not recommend in its place explicit and minute, some of them embodying the substitution of kicking, bruising knocking down, which Judge Curtis seems to think lega and allowable

"The abolition of punishment by flogging. without legalizing some substitute therefor, ha already occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and severely tested the forbear ance and ingenuity of officers, and the charac ter of our seamen. This subject has engaged my earnest and anxious inquiry, and I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion against its restoration. Having recently visited many o the ships in commission, conversed with the veteran sailors, and listened to the narrative of officers who have had the command of large crews since the law of 1850, my decided con viction—concurred in, too, by many officers who originally opposed its abolition—is, that its restoration would create discontent and desertion, and prove positively prejudicial to the efficiency of that branch of the But, at the same time, I cannot too seriously urge the policy of legalizing some substitute

Judicial humanity might be enlightened by reading this part of Mr. Dobbin's report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We present the material portions of the report of the Postmaster General. It seems that during the year, the expenditures have been \$7.982.756, while the receipts have been only \$5,960,726 -showing a deficit of something over two millions of dollars. Mr. Campbell does not venture to recom-

mend an increase in the rates of postage, but he does not make such a presentation of the causes of this deficit as he might have done. The policy of cheap postage has not turned out a failure, as some of the letter-writers inconsiderately assert. The causes of the large deficit have nothing to do with the principle of cheap postage, as will be seen by a simple statement of them.

The first is, the enormous charges exacted by the railroad companies for the transmission of the mail. No increase in the rates of postage would remedy this evil. The second is, the great deficiency of receipts

the limited commerce, enterprise, inter-comwhich there has been no change, except that munication, and intelligence, of that section of abolishing corporeal punishment, for half a the country. The excess of receipts over the expenditures in the free States is about half a million; while in the slave States the reverse is the fact, the excess of expenditures being over half a million. No increase of the rates of postage can abolish Slavery, the cause of this dif-

The third is, the extravagant sums of money laid out upon the steamship mail companies. The aggregate amount of appropriations to these is nearly two millions; the total net receipts from them, about six hundred thousand-No increase of postage rates can make these companies pay. The primary object, Mr. Campbell says, of such appropriations, was, to provide in an economical way for the erection of vessels which, at a moment's notice, could be converted into war steamers. The carriage of the mails was but an incidental object. He submits that if the postage system is to be made to support itself, the revenues of the Post several of the greater Powers of Europe, and, whatever may be its relative superiority and efficiency, is not larger than that of certain Office Department ought to be relieved of the ing can be more true than this.

Now, suppose we fairly state the question-Shall the tax already imposed upon the correspondence of the American People be increased, for the purpose of swelling the inordinate gains of swindling railroad companies, of compensating for the paralyzing influence of Slavery, and of enabling private monopolies under governmental sanction to amass fortunes under false pretences? It is needless to say what the answer would be to this proposition.

TREATMENT OF SLAVES.

The Southern papers continue to supply proofs of the truthfulness of Mrs. Stowe's picture of Slavery as it is. The Baltimore Times contains the following particulars of a case of horrible barbarity :

"A private letter, received from Walterborough, gives the subjoined account of the trial of the case of the State vs. Thomas Motley, for the murder of a slave, before Judge O'Neall at that place, on Wednesday last, noticed in last Saturday's Charleston Courier, We unite with the writer in his strong appro val of the verdiet, as not only imperatively called for by the enormities of the case, but as indicating public sentiment as to the propriety of visiting with condign punishment the and cowardly murderer of the lowly and defenceless slave.

"The jury brought in a verdict, after a half hour's deliberation, against Motley, for the murder of a slave, near Parker's Ferry, in July last. The evidence was clear and unquestionable, though in part circumstantial, and comprised a history of a most diabolical and atrocious murder, perpetrated on a poor defenceless and unoffending slave, and through a process of cruel and protracted murder, which his Honor declared exceeded any savage barbarity he had ever heard of! Two other prisoners, charged as participators in the same horrible and unheard-of barbarity and murder, are yet to be tried. The reputation of the jury and the district (Colleton) have been nobly vindicated by the verdiet, which receives the general, if not the universal, approbation of the commu-Since the foregoing was written, we have

learned that the murdered slave was a runa way, whose owner was unknown; that the de mons in human shape, who murdered him, first shot and whipped him-then put him in a vice and tortured and lacerated him with unexam pled barbarities; next set him loose, and rar him down with bloodhounds; and finally, as was supposed, cut him up and fed the dogs "The heart sickens at the very mention of

such demoniac cruelty and hellish enormities We have heard of no motive, nor any provocation on the part of the poor slave, assigned for these unparalleled atrocities; and we are told that the murderers were a band of runaway hunters from the middle or upper part of the State, and that one of them is a man of considerable property.

It is worthy of remark that this is the second ease within a year, in South Carolina, in which the sentence of death has been pronounced on a white man convicted of the murder of a slave. It may be that such an offence has been similarly punished in other slave States. but we recollect no such instance. The supporters of Slavery may denounce

Uncle Tom's Cabin as much as they please; we know that since its publication, and the general controversy which has been provoked in regard to its truthfulness, the Southern press has been more alive to cases of cruelty to slaves, and more out-spoken in their condemna-

This is precisely what might have been expected. The people of this county, North and South, are too highly civilized to tolerate flagrant acts of inhumanity, if their attention be directed to them. The Anti-Slavery agitation concentrates the public gaze upon the workings of the slave system, so that deeds of cruelty can hardly escape observation. The result is, that we see Southern papers themselves taking the lead in exposing and denouncing

writer pleading strongly for legislation to puna plan of rewards as well as punishments. His ish the cruel treatment of slaves. "The very suggestions are creditable alike to his head few," he says, who treat them cruelly, and consciences at home! The objection often urg- [Here follows a long extract.]

We need not say that he is opposed to a ed, that any interference by law to protect the slave, would only aggravate the evil, by pro voking the resentment of the master, he meet by remarking that, although in the particular case the slave might be the loser, still the dread of exposure and a legal examination would in pose a general restraint upon the masters. It will not do, he argues, while all else is advance ing, to stand still on this question. It is the Stuarts and the Bourbons who are the real authors of revolutions. A wise conservatism is anxious to make all needful reform

"Diffidence of the justice of Slavery, and apprehensions of its permanence, deter some from discussing or legislating on what they think a delicate subject. Those who have most confidence in its propriety and durability are often the most ready to regulate it by law.

When such sentiments as these appear in an extreme pro-slavery journal, we may justly infer that the South is not at peace on this subject of Slavery. But, after all, what sufcient remedy can law provide for cruelty to the slave, so long as he is held as property, and no evidence but that of white men is admitted in a Court of Justice? Who is to oversee the overseer on the plantation, crowded with negroes, with no white man to observe the tasks he may impose, or the punishments he may infliet? Will the cruel man invite witnesses to the inflictions of his vengeance?

The other day, a respectable white mechanic of this place, called upon us to ascertain whether there was any law for the protection of a poor old slave, who had just been committed as a runaway. His master lives in an adjoining county of Maryland, and, provoked by the protracted absence of the slave, who was on a visit to his wife and children, he flogged him unmercifully on his return corsed him. and told him to "clear out." The poor fellow took him at his word, came to Washington, and found employment. He showed his back, which was horribly scarred. This same citizen proposed to his owner, subsequently, to buy himbut the answer was-"no, not now-I must eatch the rascal again, and give him another flogging, and then you may have him; but I tell you he'll not be worth anything then. Where is the law that could baffle the diaboli cal malice of this man !

So long as the law of Slavery is maintained the only protection of the slave is in the humanity and vigilance of the master.

LITERARY NOTICES

CIVIL WARS AND MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By Leo. pold Ranke. Translated by M. A. Garney. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

A general knowledge of historical events in France, will prepare any one to appreciate this remarkably concise and philosophical history of the development of the French nation, of the civil wars which attended the establishment of its monarchy, and of the unlimited pretensions and wonderful power which "made France for a long period the central point of the movements which agitated Europe and the rest of the world." The distinguished author follows none of the ordinary models. His history is rather a dissertation than a narrative-a dissertation, however, in which epochs are carefully defined, and critical events clearly design nated, so that the reader is enabled to perceive charge for maintaining these companies. Noth- the causes which determined the internal con-No one who carefully follows this author, and takes the pains to comprehend his masterly generalizations, can fail to obtain a most satisfactory view of France in all stages of its de-

> SCOTIA'S BARDS. Illustrated. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C.

> This is a most tasteful collection of poems from Scotia's Bards-illustrative of her scene ry, her traditions, her eventful history, and the social life of her people-printed in a volume, which for beauty of paper, typography, and embellishments, would excite the admiration of those famous old authors, could they be allowed a peep into it. It will serve admirably for a New Year's Gift, and not the less so for pos sessing permanent value

> THE BOOK OF NATURE. By Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D. Philadelphia : Blanchard & Lea.

This is a favorite German work, designed as an elementary introduction to the natural sciences. Translated from the sixth German edition, by Henry Medlock, in England, it has been reprinted for the first time in America. under the direction of an American editor, who has corrected some errors which escaped the attention of the English editors, and made some additions, with a view of adapting it to the students of our country. We find in it the main facts of the natural sciences condensed, and presented according to a clear method, so that the student is greatly aided in his investigations. The attempt to manufacture scientific infants, or to make boys and girls knowing in physics, astronomy, botany, &c., before their minds are disciplined by some attention to the classics and mathematics, we have no patience with. Such education may make smatterers, sciolists, sweet fools, but not thoroughly disciplined and strong thinkers. But, when the student has acquired, by a course of mental gymnastics, the power of using his faculties at his will such a work as this of Schoedler's will

SUNRISE AND SUNSET: a True Tale. By Helen F Parker. Auburn : Derby & Miller

be of service to him

We take pleasure in noticing this "true tale" from the pen of one whose contributions have occasionally graced the columns of the Era. It is told in a simple and an earnest style, and the authoress shows that the heart, though it may be saddened by its first great disappointment, need not be broken; that though its sunrise may be clouded, its sunset may be serene.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH ABROAD.

Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Cassell, Ludgate

We copy the following notice of one of our correspondents from the London Dispatch of October 23d: MARK SUTHERLAND. The Planter's Son. By

Hill .- Among the numerous works of fiction which American authorship has supplied to the English publishers—some of which are re-markable for an amiable milk-and-water weak ness, and belong to the tranquil school of social progress, while others again may be stronger to the palate, and deal in philosophisms—the present may be ranked among the very best, o far as writing, construction, and dramatic force of dialogue, can go. The Planter's Son. a gifted young "Apollo," engaged to be wedded to a superb and haughty kinsweman—both slave-owners—has attended an Abolition meeting, with a friend, and, manumitting his slaves upon principle, is treated with contempt by the beautiful "India," who weds a man she does beautiful "India," who weds a man she does not love, while he weds a woman full of high principle, who sheds sunshine over a life of self-accepted endurances. The agony of India, and the sad tragedy of a life grown loveless and dark, in contrast to that of Mark Sutherland's and his wife's, are finely drawn and powerfully delineated. The extract we append is illustra-tive of the many excellent qualities of the little delineated. The extract we append is lineariative of the many excellent qualities of the little work. It belongs to the shilling series, and no one will rise from its perusal without being delighted, wiser, and better, if only from the impression that may, however, vanish in the next leasting hour, though we think this will linear